FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 DECEMBER 1984

Lebanon

Al-Naqurah Talks — At the end of the 11th round of talks in Al-Naqurah, Israel demanded positive results to its suggestions when the talks are resumed on 7 January, adding that if there is no progress it will have to consider whether to continue, IDF radio reported. To prevent the talks' failure, the UN secretary general promised Israel's UN ambassador that he would approach the Lebanese Government, Jerusalem radio disclosed. The radio also noted Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' declaration that Israel has not yet despaired of achieving a settlement, but it will not let the talks become empty ceremonies. Similarly, the head of the IDF liaison unit in Lebanon contended that it is too early to consider the Al-Naqurah meetings finished, ITIM reported, also noting his assertion that conditions in northern Galilee could be "satisfactory" after a unilateral withdrawal, even if the withdrawal is short of the international border.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Minister of State for the South and Reconstruction Nabih Birri described U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's contacts as an attempt to circumvent the Al-Naqurah talks and to reach an agreement that will allow UNIFIL deployment north of the Al-Litani River, Beirut radio disclosed.

Car Bomb — More than 30 people were killed or wounded when a car bomb exploded in a Druze Forces' barracks in the town of Ra's al-Matn, Beirut Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that the explosion occurred as "gunmen" were rigging four cars.

ICO

At the 19 December closed-door session of the ICO foreign ministers' conference, Egypt threatened to reveal evidence of Iranian cooperation with Israel and of its relations with other sides opposed to Islam, according to sources cited by KUNA. As for the conference's draft resolution, ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti announced that the draft document will find UN Resolution 242 incompatible with Palestinian rights and will reject the U.S. President's peace plan, AFP reported.

Terrorism

Baghdad Blast Arrest — The Iraqi authorities have arrested those responsible for a 12 December bomb explosion in Baghdad and the culprits have admitted that they obtained their explosives from Iran through Syria, according to an Iraqi security statement cited by INA. In Damascus, SANA's political editor denied the Iraqi allegation of Syrian involvement, asserting that Iraq's accusations are a cover for its mounting internal crisis, Damascus radio reported.

Khamene'i on U.S. Instigation Charges — Iran's President 'Ali Khamene'i, claiming that the United States has threatened retaliation against Iran if Muslims attack U.S. or Israeli locations in southern Lebanon, declared that the Lebanese do not need any Iranian instigation but can act independently, Tehran radio reported.

Revolutionary Armed Lebanese Factions (RALF) — The RALF has been partially dismantled with the arrest of three of its members, according to sources in Paris cited by AFP. The group has claimed responsibility for three attacks in Paris, the agency noted: the attempted assassination of the U.S. ambassador in 1981, the shooting of a U.S. Embassy military attache in 1982, and the shooting of an Israeli Embassy second secretary in the same year. The arrested suspects are all from the same Syrian-controlled village in north Lebanon, according to AFP.

Libya

In a Mallorca press conference, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asserted that there have been no Libyan soldiers in Chad since the French-Libyan statement was published on 10 November, adding that anyone who wants may go there and see for himself, AFP reported. French and Greek officers were in Tripoli waiting to enter northern Chad to check for Libyan troops, the agency noted, citing a statement by French Defense Minister Charles Hernu. However, Chad rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei said that no French observers would be allowed to inspect northern Chad despite Al-Qadhdhafi's proposal, AFP disclosed in a later report.

Meanwhile, Greek Deputy Defense Minister Pavsanias Zalolikos arrived in Tripoli and held a "working session" with Armed Forces Chief Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, JANA revealed.

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Leaders Address NFF Plenum Participants

Keshtmand Speaks

LD201901 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers met this afternoon with the participants of the fifth plenum of the National Fatherland Front [NFF] Central Council at the Council of Ministers headquarters. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: The NFF, as the country's most massive and popular socio-political organization comprising all social organizations, individuals, and personalities, is the rallying point of the country's patriotic forces and a means to interest people in the affairs of state and society.

Expressing pleasure at the NFF's successes in organizational and political work which has been reflected in the fifth plenum of its Central Council, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said he hoped that the NFF would bring together various strata of people in carrying out the progressive socio-economic changes being formulated by the party and revolutionary state. He also hoped that they would cooperate with the party and state organs in normalizing situations in the localities and maintaining nationwide peace.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said: Among the fundamental tasks carried out by the NFF are mass political work in the localities to explain the policy of the party and revolutionary state; publicizing the gains of the revolution and their defense; intensifying the struggle against the counterrevolution; consolidating revolutionary sovereignty and relations among the nationalities, tribes and clans of our beloved country; strengthening the spirit of defense among the people; organizing social personalities, ulema and religious leaders; cooperating in the areas of social services, education, culture, and literacy; participating in land and water reform; participating in the implementation of the law of local organs of the state power and administration; executing serious work with the tribes and clans in the country's border regions; conducting propaganda on behalf of the traditional friendship between the people of Afghanistan and the great and peaceloving people of the Soviet Union; exposing the slanderous imperialist and reactionary propaganda; aiding the creation of the tribal assemblies of the people and the revoluion defense groups; helping the families of martyrs; recruiting people for collective work; helping train national cadres; and rendering daily fruitful cooperation to the local party and state organs.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand expressed the hope — as stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, during his assessment of the work of the NFF at a Politburo meeting — that the NFF, which is heir to the liberating and anti-colonial struggles of the people of Afghanistan, should become the fundamental bulwark of the people and the state power in the country.

A BIA correspondent reports that at the beginning of the meeting Bareq Shafi'i, first secretary of the NFF Central Council, highlighted the major points of the NFF's work during the period between the fourth and fifth plenums of the NFF Central council, and said: During this time some 808 councils from the provincial to the localities levels have been added to the NFF. Presently, a total of 1,804 councils comprising 76,000 members exist throughout the country.

The BIA correspondent adds that at the end of Keshtmand's statement, Qari Sirat, deputy chief of the Kabul NFF City Council; Sayd Rahman, head of the NFF Council of Khowst District; and Haji Zarin, head of the Golran District, Herat Province NFF Council, spoke on behalf of the other participants of the NFF Central Council's fifth plenum. While expressing their gratification at meeting Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, they promised to make every effort to extend the work of the Front, form new councils, and achieve the tasks entrusted to them.

Karmal Addresses Plenum

LD210128 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, today at 1100 met with participants of the fifth plenum of the National Fatherland Front Central Council, at Revolutionary Council headquarters. He gave necessary instruction in a free, sincere, and friendly atmosphere to improve the work of the NFF and its further evolution.

At the beginning of this friendly meeting Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Politburo and Secretariat member of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the NFF Central Council, briefly spoke about the results of the fifth plenum of the NFF Central Council. On behalf of the plenum's participants, he gave assurances to Babrak Karmal that they were resolutely prepared to implement the resolutions of the 14th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and of the fifth plenum of the NFF Central Council.

Amid the enthusiasm and applause of the audience Babrak Karmal spoke in detail about the formidable role of the NFF in organizing and uniting the masses, working classes, and various nationalities residing in our united homeland, and said:

The issue of a front is not hollow propaganda. The Front is the product of the formidable pains of the people and countries of the world. Defense of the lofty aspirations of the revolution and its gains is feasible, above all through the organization and unity of all the country's workers in the resolute and relentless fortress of struggle against the undeclared war of international imperialism and its international aggressive allies, in collaboration with the Chinese hegemonists, reactionary military circles of Pakistan and Iran, and Arab and regional reaction.

Babrak Karmal spoke in detail about the role and most immediate duty of the NFF for the restoration of peace and security in the country, successful implementation of the democratic land and water reforms, complete eradication of illiteracy in the country, and raising the workers' standard of living. He said:

The NFF, which arose from our working people, must always be among the people and with the people. It should perceive their

demands, needs, and difficulties and should organize with them sessions, discussions, and mass talks in a free and democratic atmosphere; it should transmit their demands and suggestions to the party and government authorities.

Of course, the party and government authorities are obliged to consider them carefully and do their best to meet or remove them. The major objective of our national and democratic revolution is to hand over their destiny to the people themselves.

Toward the realization of this main objective of the revolution, the Revolutionary Council has approved the law on local organs of the state power and administration, and work is under way to prepare to hold elections to these organs. In this respect the NFF has to play a major and fundamental role. The councils of the Front must familiarize themselves with all relevant laws and explain them in detail to our working people in the field of their responsibilities, and invite and organize the workers to take an active role in this election and to create the local organs of the state power and administration.

The important and crucial duties of the NFF are the conscription and call-up of all eligible youth to sacred military service under the proud banner of defense of the beloved motherland of Afghanistan, strengthening and expanding the fighting ranks of the defenders and devout Revolutionary Guards, organizing self-defense groups in the localities and public welfare institutions, creating battallions and tribal regiments, defending the homeland and the country's borders, organizing peace councils in all councils' localities from the provincial level to the level of residential areas and villages and hamlets, intensifiying relentless and aggressive propaganda to expose the nature of counter-revolutionaries and the conspiracies of their international and imperialist supporters among the broad masses of the people in the whole country.

The implementation of the democratic land and water reforms in the interest of the peasants and with their active participation forms the backbone of our revolution and salvation of dear workers from the bloodstained claws of the corrupt regime and decadent and [word indistinct] of fuedal relations.

The representatives of local councils of the districts, villages, and hamlets are members of land and water reforms' commissions. The level of their active role in these commissions to attract the broad peasant masses to comprehensive cooperation in this respect must be further enhanced.

Work for the restoration and reconstruction of those production enterprises, cultural centers, factories, mosques, holy places, bridges, roads and other public welfare installations, destroyed or set on fire by the savage counterrevolutionaries on instructions from their imperialist and foreign masters, are under way in accordance with the plans of the revolutionary state.

NFF participation in this restoration and reconstruction, and the materiel and manpower of our workers in this area, are among the formidable and national duties of our revolution.

The NFF councils must have an outstanding role in the organization of broad voluntary work.

The NFF councils must organize continuous, relentless and revolutionary work for enhancing the level of the people's political and class awareness in explaining the objectives and aspirations of the revolution, the revolutionary policies of the party and national programs of the state and government, exposing the conspiracies and crimes of the counterrevolutionaries, the nature of the conspiracies of imperialism and international and regional reaction.

The Front's councils must familiarize the working people with friends of the revolution and our beloved homeland, particularly the socialist countries, led by the USSR — earnest friends of the people of Afghanistan — explaining specifically their disinterested assistance in the defense of freedom, independence, territorial integrity and values of our national and democratic revolution.

This task must be carried out through broad and continuous propaganda during marches and meetings at gatherings, receptions and sessions, and in the course of democratic talks with the people, by permanently based and traveling lecturers and by use of mass media, leaflets and propaganda posters.

By having more than 1800 councils from the provincial level to the level of village and hamlets of the country and having organized nearly 700,000 men, the NFF has now been transformed into a credible socio-political organization and a reliable social base for our party and the revolutionary government.

The Front's Central Council has accomplished a positive and appreciable task so far. However,the work of the Front in various organizational, political, mass, economic, and social services, is suffering from defects and has noticeable shortcomings which have been explicitly generalized and outlined in the resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo.

As has been reported, the Executive Board of the NFF Central Council, in its extraordinary sessions, has regulated and approved a plan of measures.

The Central Committee Politburo in its resolution has assigned all party and social organizations to assist seriously the Front's councils in this respect. However, it is the duty of the Central Councils and the Front to enhance the level of political awareness, expertise, and worthiness to work among their cadres and professional personnel; this should be done simultaneously with the expansion of the councils in the country and in proportion to the increasing variety of work and enhancing the level of the councils' responsibility, so that they reach a professional level in the Front's work.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo is hoping that the present shortcomings and defects are removed shortly by the revolutionary and patriotic work of the members of the NFF Central Council, and that the NFF is genuinely transformed into a solid social base for the party and revolutionary government in the new political system of our beloved country, the beloved Afghanistan.

Agriculture Minister Interviewed on Production
LD201517 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] The PDPA and DRA attach great importance to solving the question of agriculture's growth and bringing about social changes through the implementation of democratic land and water reforms and the consistent growth of the cooperative movement, the increase of agricultural products to provide the country's workers with sufficient food, and the provision of sufficient raw material for the country's growing industry.

Due to the special attention that the party and revolutionary state gives agriculture, suitable conditions have been provided during the current year in the areas of agricultural and livestock services, including the distribution of chemical fertilizers, agricultural seeds, pesticides, the rendering of mechanized agricultural services, protection of plants against diseases and veterinary services.

In an interview with a BAKHTAR correspondent, 'Abdol Ghafar Lakanwal, minister of agriculture and land reform said: During the first 6 months of the current year, approximately 52,500 metric tons of chemical fertilizers; agricultural chemical matters totalling 56 million afghani; 5,000 metric tons of improved agricultural seeds; and more than 5,000 metric tons of cotton seeds were distributed to farmers and agricultural cooperatives. Approximately 112,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizer have been distributed to farmers and agricultural cooperatives.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform has undertaken serious measures regarding the provision of agricultural seeds for assorted plants, and roughly 10,000 metric tons of improved seeds have now been prepared by this ministry.

Speaking on the country's agricultural products during the current year, the minister of agriculture and land reform said: The mechanized agricultural services, which play a major role in increasing agricultural products, have increased threefold in comparison to past years and 33 percent compared to last year. Fully equipped mechanized agriculture stations are currently operating in the Kabul, Balkh, Jowzjan, Herat, and Baghlan Provinces, in which several tractor units are operating in villages there. Four modern mechanized agricultural units have been formed in Samangan, Konduz, Ghazni, and Farah Provinces.

This year a 65.7 million Afghani loan, 3,500 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, and 2,300 metric tons of assorted pesticides have been distributed to agricultural cooperatives for maintaining activities during the spring cultivation. In order to collect agricultural products for the year 1363 [beginning 20 Mar] a 135 million afghani loan, 7,900 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, and an equivalent of 60 million afghani in pesticide were given in aid this autumn to agricultural cooperatives. As a result of this, the agricultural cooperatives have not only maintained their products during the current year, but have succeeded in exporting a number of products including: 2,350 metric tons of raisins; 4,750 metric tons of pomegranates; 5,000 metric tons of melons; 9,865 metric tons of grapes; 367 metric tons of almonds; 460 metric tons of wool; and 32,000 pelts. In addition the agricultural cooperatives have sold more than 20,900 metric tons of pure agricultural products to the country's workers, enterprises, organizations, and establishments.

The minister added: The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, by maintaining modern technology in agriculture in its local organs for enhancing the effectiveness of the activity and increasing agricultural products suitable for sale by the cooperatives and farmers, and maintaining the level of production of all types of agricultural products, has made a comprehensive effort to realize the party and states' major land policy in this way. As a consequence of the increase of the material volume and technical assistance to the country's agricultural cooperatives and farmers and the improvements in the administration and organization of agriculture, the agricultural production plan during the current year has been rendered as a whole and implemented.

In areas generally under cultivation and in gardens, 2,300 hectares has been added this year in comparison to last. All gardens and area under cultivation this year totals 3,829,300 hectares. The production of grain this year as a whole was 4,505,000 metric tons, and 68,000 metric tons of raw cotton was produced domestically. A total of 932,000 metric tons of vegetables including potatoes; and 930,000 metric tons of fruits including grapes and citrus fruit have been domestically produced.

Assessing the level of agricultural products in the country's provinces, the minister of agriculture and land reform said: Due to the state's further agricultural assistance, the production of wheat and cotton in the Konduz, Balkh, Helmand and Herat Provinces has exceeded expectations.

Examining the level of agricultural products in the country, 'Abdol Ghafar Lakanwal said: The above statistics make it reasonable to conclude that the level of agricultural production during the current year is satisfactory and sufficient for maintaining the working people of Afghanistan. The purchase by the state of surplus wheat and cotton in the country is presently continuing. Thus far, 56,000 metric tons of wheat and 32,000 metric tons of raw cotton have been purchased from farmers and agricultural cooperatives. These figures show a twofold increase compared to last year and is indicative of the country's grain sufficiency. The purchase of wheat in the country is being carried out for the purpose of stabilizing market prices. We could proudly say that due to the serious measures adopted by our revolutionary party and state and due to the increase in agricultural products, the price of wheat in most of the country's provinces has dropped compared to last year.

Referring to the selfless aid of the friendly countries in exporting grain to the DRA, the minister of agriculture and land reform said: Despite the fact that domestic grain production is sufficient for our compatriots, to have sufficient stores of grain we must purchase an amount of grain annually from the friendly countries — particularly from our fraternal and friendly country, the Soviet Union.

At the conclusion of the interview, the minister of agriculture and land reform said that great successes and gains have been achieved, despite the undeclared war in the country and the subversion of the counterrevolutionary elements linked to imperialism and the reaction of the region, as a result of which

obstacles have been created in the growth and development of agriculture. For example, a number of provinces, where the food shortage was felt and assistance was given from other provinces, have grown sufficient grains this year. The provinces of Badakhshan and (?Farah) were among these provinces. In Badakhshan Province during the current year, in addition to the fact that wheat production is sufficient for the people of that province, a surplus of 400 metric tons of wheat from farmers there were purchased by the government at good prices.

Light Industry, Foodstuffs Ministry Formed
LD202142 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
0205 GMT 20 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] In its Wednesday edition the daily *HEYWAD*, organ of the Revolutionary Council and of the DRA Council of Ministers, has published an article entitled: "The Growth of Industries: Basis for Progress", which reads in part: The formation of the Ministry of Light Industries and Foodstuffs as a separate ministry from the Ministry of Mines and Industries not only shows the serious attention of the state to the speedy growth of light industry in the country, but has also paved the way for the creation, development and expansion of heavy industries.

Rebels Surrender in Bagrana, Baghdis Provinces
LD201756 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1439 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] As a result of the successful operations carried out in Faryab Province, a number of armed rebels were crushed. 12 of these criminals were arrested and their arms confiscated. 32 various weapons, 4 rocket launchers with 11 shells, 1 box of hand grenades, and 4500 rounds of assorted ammunition was seized.

According to another report, an eight-man band led by (Mer Mohammad) surrendered to the security authorities in Bagram District, Parvan Province, and availed themselves of the Revolutionary Council's general amnesty decree upon realizing the truth of the April revolution.

Similarly, 75 families, along with 21 assorted weapons and 1 rocket launcher, have surrendered to the security authorities in Badghis Province.

In repenting their past deeds they pledged to stand up for the defense of the revolution and its new development stage and to carry out patriotic work for the construction of a just society.

Clandestine Broadcast on Antiregime Operations
GF201800 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Dari 1715 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Summary] According to our reports, despite severe cold, our brothers continue their operations across our Islamic homeland. Our crusaders attacked an enemy convoy 120 kms south of Kabul, destroying 1 tank, 3 personnel carriers, killing 23.

Last month, our mujahidin managed to shoot down a transport aircraft of the Soviet occupation forces, killing around (?240).

Currently clashes in Jaji District of Paktia Province continue between our mujahidin, Soviet occupation forces, and Karmal's mercenaries.

In their brave operations, our brothers have managed to force the enemy's fresh forces from Logar Province to retreat.

Last week the enemy attacked (?Bakhtabad) village in Farah Province but met strong resistance and were forced to retreat.

Press Note Issued on Political Activities Ban

BK201746 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] The government has promulgated a martial law order prohibiting all political activities, including hartals [strikes], processions, picketing, public meetings, and use of loud speakers on 22 and 23 December, that is on Saturday and Sunday next. A press note issued in Dhaka today by the government asked all concerned to refrain from activities contrary to the martial law order and warned that violation of the order by anybody will be dealt with under martial law.

The press note says the government has been observing with grave concern that in the name of carrying on the movement some political parties and labor organizations have been resorting to frequent hartals thereby adversely affecting national economy and causing sufferings to the common man. The press note recalls that in the past, political parties and labor organizatoins gave successive hartal calls for 6, 12, and 24 hours. They have now called for 48-hour hartal on 22d and 23d of this month, threatening to bring all economic activities to a standstill. Due to repeated hartals production in mills and factories comes to dead halt and commercial and business transaction to complete deadlock. Movement of essential supplies suffer terribly for want of transport. It is again the common people who suffer most on account of hartals. On the one hand daily necessities of life are not available and on the other daily wage earners like rickshaw pullers, the laborers, push-cart drivers, agricultural laborers, shop keepers and hawkers get deprived of the daily earnings. The press note regrets that under the garb of hartals vandalism is often resorted to by miscreants and hooligans leading to serious law and order situation. Law enforcing agencies engaged in protecting lives and property are often subjected to attacks. Private and public properties, including transport, are damaged and set ablaze. Even ambulances carrying patients in critical conditoin are not spared.

The press note clearly pointed out the government's sincere intention to meet the reasonable demands of political parties and labor organization. It has been taking series of steps in phases forquite some time past for facilitating the withdrawal of martial law and return to democratic rule. In keeping with this objective, indoor political activities were allowed initially and thereafter open political activities were also permitted.

The press note affirms that there has been no dearth of sincerity on the part of the government to meet the reasonable demands of the political parties and labor organizations from time to time. Sincere efforts have always been made by the government to remove the obstacles in the process of restoration of democracy through exercise of utmost restraint, patience, and tolerance, but it regrets that these have unfortunately been misconstrued sometimes as weakness.

The Ministry of Labor and Manpower has declared that the proposed 48-hour hartal called by the Sramik Karamchari Oikya Parishad [SKOP]Workers Employees Unity Council] is motivated, unlawful, and against interest of workers. In a press note issued in Dhaka this evening, the ministry said the hartal called for Saturday and Sunday by SKOP is based on the false ground of delay in the implementation of the agreement between the government and SKOP in May and designed to extort a new set of demands. Elaborating, the press note says that on the 18th and 19th of this month the SKOP leaders met at a meeting with the prime minister to discuss the progress in the implementation of the agreement and various steps taken by the government. The press note pointed out that the SKOP leaders were apprised by the government of different measures taken so far toward speedy implementation of the agreement. But under the clamor for implementing the agreement they have raised new demands which are irrational and inconsistent and included some political demands.

Gandhi 'Optimistic' on Sri Lanka's Ethnic Issue

BK210856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has expressed optimism that something positive will emerge from the all-party conference on ethnic issue resuming in Colombo today.

Addressing public meetings in Tamil Nadu, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said that the recent happenings in Sri Lanka are causing tremendous concern to the people of India. Though the developments in Sri Lanka are an internal affair of that country, India cannot pretend that they are not affecting us. He said because of the violence and killings in Sri Lanka, over 30,000 refugees have come to Tamil Nadu, and this is certainly affecting us. The people affected in Sri Lanka are of Indian origin, and India is naturally concerned about it.

He disclosed that the Coast Guards have been asked to provide full protection to the Indian fishermen if they are attacked.

As already reported, in Sri Lanka an 18-hour curfew was clamped today in Negombo near Colombo following sporadic violence. The president Mr Jayewardene has entrusted the prime minister with additional portfolio of the emergency civil defense to counter the Tamil militants.

Security Steps Intensified for Elections

BK201319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] As the general elections are nearing, the state governments are intensifying security and other arrangements to ensure a free and fair poll. Electioneering is reaching a feverish pitch with polling only 3 days away.

The Uttar Pradesh government has made elaborate arrangements for voting by more than 6 crore people in 75,000 polling stations. In a broadcast from the Lucknow station of All India Radio, the chief secretary, Mr G.N. Mehra, said all precautionary measures have been taken for a free and fair poll. Adequate security forces (?will) be deployed for giving full protection to the people belonging to all religions and parties. District officers have been directed to set up control rooms. A state-level control room is already functioning in the secretariat.

In Manipur, the army is being kept in full readiness in view of the threat by underground Nagas to disrupt the elections to be held on the 27th of this month. Troops will be engaged in intensive patrolling of the troubled areas and will be providing security cover for a smooth conduct of the elections.

Official sources say that two Air Force helicopters will be kept ready in Imphal. If the weather permits, they will be used to bring ballot boxes from the interior pockets to the district headquarters for counting.

'Shoot on Sight' Order Issued

HK210618 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 21 (AFP) — The Bihar state authorities have issued an unprecedented order for anyone attempting to take control of polling booths during next week's general election to be shot on sight, it was reported today.

The national Election Commission announced yesterday that a repoll would be ordered in the event of "booth capturing" anywhere in India.

An official spokesman announced the shoot on sight order, *THE HINDUSTAN TIMES* reported in a despatch from Patna, capital of the eastern state where apparently poll-related violence has claimed two lives this week.

Extreme left-wing Communists have pockets of influence in Bihar, considered a hotbed of political violence, and the administration fears that they may create trouble during the poll, the paper said.

The order against "booth capturing," when strong-arm supporters of a candidate seize a booth and cast votes en masse, was one of several government measures to ensure peaceful and fair polling in sensitive areas of Bihar, during the general election which opens on Monday.

"All entry points of the state capital had been sealed to stop the entry of booth-capturers and other anti-social elements into the town and the adjoining areas," the paper quoted Bihar government spokesman R.K. Singh as saying.

Meanwhile in Patna, the government has banned the assembly of more than five people with arms in public places until polling there ends on December 24.

The state, currently ruled by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, returns 54 members to the 544-member federal parliament.

Tibetan Group Supports Dalai Lama on PRC Trip

HK201602 Hong Kong AFP in English 1556 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 20 (AFP) — The Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC) today welcomed the Dalai Lama's decision not to visit China in 1985, saying it came as a "great relief" to the the Tibetans.

"The Tibetan Youth Congress firmly believes that the cause of Tibet is not the return of the Dalai Lama, but the freedom and independence of the Tibetan people from the Chinese rule", TYC President Sonam Dagpo said in a signed statement issued here.

"It is very clear that the people of Tibet will never be fully satisfied so long as they are ruled by an alien power despite whatever piecemeal reforms and concessions they might be given," he added.

"The Tibetan Youth Congress stand for the complete independence and sovereignty of Tibet and continue to fight for it", the statement said.

The Dalai Lama, who was to visit China in 1985, cancelled the trip after a three-member refugee delegation returned from China earlier this month and told him that he would be allowed to visit China only if he pledged not to go to Lhasa, the Tibetan capital.

The Tibetan spiritual fled [as received] to India along with his followers after Chinese troops crushed an uprising in Tibet in 1959.

Commissioner Announces Referendum Results

BK211206 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] According to the results of the national referendum, 97.7 percent of the votes were cast in favor of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's program to continue the process of making the country's laws conform with Islamic principles. Announcing the official results over the radio and television last night, the chief election commissioner, Justice S. A. Nusrat, said that 21,253,757 voters answered "yes" and 316,918 voters answered "no." He said the total number of registered voters is 34,992,425. The total number of votes polled in the referendum was 21,750,901; of these, 180,226 votes were invalid.

The chief election commissioner said he is fully satisfied with the conduct of the referendum because the commission discharged its legal responsibility very efficiently. The commission conducted the referendum in an impartial and peaceful manner that was successful in every respect. The chief election commissioner said the officials appointed by the provincial governments for the referendum performed their duties very efficiently. He thanked them on behalf of the commission and prayed to God that they would be blessed with divine guidance so that during future general elections they would perform their duties as successfully as they did during the referendum.

President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq thanked and paid tribute to the chief election commissioner and the members of his staff for conducting the referendum in a very orderly, disciplined, and just manner. He said the peaceful conduct of the referendum, the heavy turnout of voters, and the free exercise of the right to vote by the people of Pakistan are commendable and proof of the people's understanding and wisdom. The president appealed to his countrymen to offer thanks to Almighty God on this happy occasion and pray to Him at Friday congregations today for the glory of Islam and Pakistan.

Opposition Contests Election Results

HK201520 Hong Kong AFP in English 1511 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 20 (AFP) — Two-thirds of Pakistan's electorate took part in a referendum yesterday organized by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to legitimise his regime and 99 percent of voters backed his plans for extending Islamic law, according to partial results published today.

However, the high turnout was immediately contested by the liberal opposition, which campaigned for a boycott of the referendum. According to the opposition, only one in ten registered voters went to the polls. Local and foreign press estimates put the average turnout at roughly one-quarter of the 34 million people eligible to vote. But figures varied widely from place to place with more than 50 percent in parts of rural Punjab and between 20 and 30 percent in the big cities, according to press estimates.

However, the official results from some polling centres indicated a hundred percent turnout and 100 percent support for General Zia.

The lowest official figures were between 30 and 40 percent for some rural areas of southern Sind Province where independent observers reported seeing polling stations practically deserted.

According to the government, 60 percent voted in Karachi, the country's biggest city, more than 50 percent in Quetta, capital of Baluchistan and more than 60 percent in Peshawar where local correspondents had reported "a very low turnout".

The spokesman for the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) alliance, Malik Qasim, today demanded the resignation of Judge Sayed Ali Nusrat, head of the electoral organizing commission, saying he had failed to prevent the rigging of the referendum before, during and after the vote.

The resign call was made in a cable sent to the judge personally by the MRD's spokesman Malik Qasim.

Information Secretary of State General Mujibur Rehman Khan, had earlier rejected charges of fraud. He said that contrary to electoral procedure first agreed by the commission, it had been decided to publish the partial results to cut short press "speculation".

Governemnt controlled newspapers today were strongly critical of the British Broadcasting Corporation, accusing the BBC of sreading "lies" and twisting the meaning of certain statements made by Gen Zia. The BBC's Urdu language broadcasts are widely popular in Pakistan where press censorhip was tightened further prior to the election.

Some independent papers however braved the censors to point up irregularities during yesterday's vote. The Karachi daily *DAWN* said postal ballots had been used "on a vast scale" by civil servants, teachers and public employees.

The weekly *VIEWPOINT* of Lahore wrote at the end of an otherwise mild article: "Those who have ever played the game of craps with loaded dice know full well what the referendum was all about and what its outcome shall be."

Saudi Military Delegation Visits Lahore, Karachi

GF161400 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 11 Dec 84 p 11

[Text] Rawalpindi, Dec. 10: Major General Sulayman 'Abdallah Al-Shubali, the leader of the visiting Saudi Armed Forces delegation, along with senior members of his team, called on General Khalid Mahmud Arif, Vice-Chief of the Army Staff, in his office at General Headquarters here today.

On the occasion, General K. M. Arif presented the GHQ Crest to the distinguished guest, as a memento of his visit. Major General Sulayman 'Abdallah Al-Shubali presented a copy of the Holy Quran to the Vice-Chief of the Army Staff.

The Saudi Armed Forces delegation returned here after visiting various military institutions and establishments in Lahore and Karachi.

NAWA-E WAQT Assesses Ties With U.S., USSR

GF151348 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 10 Dec 84 p 3

[Excerpts] The Pakistani ambassador to the United States, Mr Ejaz Azim, has said Pakistan's friendly relations with the United States are not based on enmity toward any other country because Pakistan has resolved never to become involved in the superpowers' mutual rivalry and not to capitalize on their rivalry and antagonism. He was speaking at an international seminar at an American university.

Mr Ejaz Azim's utterances are in complete consonance with Pakistan's foreign policy, a policy it has been following on the basis of its circumstances and resources. Pakistan's friendly ties with the PRC were established at a time when we had very close ties of friendship with the United States, and when Pakistan was a member of the SEATO and CENTO pacts, which had as their fundamental objective resistance to the spread of communism. The United States was the most prominent member of these pacts. The fact that this policy of Pakistan incurred the opprobrium of the United States is no secret; the result was that when India initiated border clashes with the PRC in September 1962, the United States stockpiled vast quantities of modern armaments in India despite Pakistan's protests. These were later used against Pakistan in India's aggressive attack in September 1965. Despite its pacts with Pakistan and our great need at that time, the United States halted supplies of arms parts to Pakistan.

The crux of the matter is: Do the superpowers, such as the United States and the Soviet Union, and the bigger countries of the world, believe in respecting the sovereignty and independence of the smaller nations?

Besides the danger to Pakistan because of the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, there is the strain of 3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan who have left their hearths and homes and whom Pakistan is sheltering purely on humanitarian grounds. But, because it is a superpower, the Soviet Union continues to level accusations against Pakistan. The Soviet envoy has complained of preferential treatment being accorded to other embassies, but this is merely belligerence on his part. Is the Soviet Embassy in Pakistan deprived of any privileges that Pakistan's embassy in Moscow enjoys? Do Pakistani ambassadors attend social gatherings freely in Moscow and then openly level accusations against the Soviet Union as is the policy of Mr Smirnov here? Would any Soviet newspaper ever publish a detailed interview of a Pakistani ambassador the way Pakistani papers print Mr Smirnov's interviews? It would be unimaginable!

Better and friendly relations with the Soviet Union are Pakistan's basic need, but the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and the Soviet policy of inundating India with arms from head to foot poses a grave danger to Pakistan's security and independence, and Pakistan is forced to muster all itsresources to combat this danger. Although Pakistan's needs are met to a limited extent by arms purchases from the United States, the Soviet Union and its allies should still revise their policies so that Pakistan is not subjected to such duress. The Soviet Union and India have their own interests. Pakistan, though, has no choice but to forge better relations with the Soviet Union and India and to consolidate its defenses as well.

SRI LANKA

All-Party Conference Convenes; Communique Issued

BK211121 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] The all-party conference reconvened this morning at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall in Colombo under the chairmanship of President J.R. Jayewardene. A communique issued after the meeting was read out to the media by the minister for National Security, Lalith Athulathmudali.

The communique stated that the president had informed the delegations participating in the all-party conference that their task had now come to an end. He said that he was hopeful that all the hard work and deliberations that the conference had engaged itself in would help to bring at least some peace, unity, and stability in the country. The president had further stated that the delegations would be provided with any other relevant material that is available on the draft legislation. He said he would appreciate it if the delegations would inform him of their views on the draft as early as possible in writing.

The president had also added that the proposals will have to be gazetted and examined by the Supreme Court. He said sometimes it may be necessary to have a referendum or a general election. This would be decided by the Supreme Court and himself. He added that whatever is to be done, will be placed before the people. In the final analysis, the government will haveto make a decision and introduce legislation in Parliament. The president thanked the delegations, the team of lawyers, officials, the conference secretariat, and everybody else who helped him in conducting the conference.

The minister of National Security also told newsmen today that the censorship on matters relating to the all-party conference hadbeen withdrawn. However, he appealed to the media and to all responsible journalists in the country to comment on the subjectin a manner that would not inflame the feelings and passions of the people. He added that journalists could be very objective and generate a reasonable discussion on the proposals. The minister also appealed to the media to avoid what he called (?globalizing).

Delhi: Parliament Extends State of Emergency

BK210456 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0245 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] The Sri Lanka Parliament has approved the extension of the 19-month-long state of emergency by 30 days; 133 members voted for the extension and none against. However, the main opposition parties abstained from voting. The opposition criticized government's handling of the violence in the north. Their leader, Mr Anura Bandaranaike, said a disturbing picture is emerging, but the government is totally incapable of ensuring the safety of both Tamils and Sinhalese living in northern and western provinces.

The all-party conference on resolving the ethnic issue in the island country is to be resumed today. At its last meeting, President Jayewardene had presented draft bill for the creation of district and provincial councils and a second chamber of Parliament.

Meanwhile, the authorities clamped an 18-hour curfew on Negombo, 4 km north of Colombo, following violence yesterday. Police recovered two burnt bodies from a shopping center. A new Ministry of Emergency Civil Administration has been formed under the control of the prime minister.

Khamene'i Speaks on U.S. Threats, IRP Issues

LD201748 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran, Dec 20 IRNA — President Khamene'i said the American Government has threatened to attack Iranian interests if Muslims in South Lebanon attack the interests of the superpowers.

Speaking to Islamic Republic Party members from East Azarbaijan Province, the president said the superpowers think Iran is provoking the Muslims in Lebanon, while the Lebanese do not need Iranian agitation because they act on their own accord.

These threats indicate that the United States is vulnerable and that Iran should strengthen its position on this account, he said.

Islamic Republic of Iran is not vulnerable because it is (?preaching) the true content of Islam, he said.

On the history of political organisation, Khamene'i said that before the victory of the Islamic revolution in 1979 a number of religious figures in the holy city of Qom wanted to create an organisation to propogate Islamic teachings.

The thought was the initial base for the establishment of the Islamic Republic Party, the president said.

On the role of the party, Khamene'i said political activists should not be indifferent towards non-party individuals because "separating people into party and non-party persons was never a goal."

He said "We need these gatherings and the party should be their vanguard" because such efforts have brought the revolution to where it stands today despite the hardships.

On the present activities of the anti-revolutionaries, he said the rebels try in vain to make people disgusted with each other and try to keep them away from the main current of affairs through making unreal enemies.

President Khamene'i Cables Saudi King

GF201502 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sent a reply cable to Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, King of Saudi Arabia, yesterday. Khamene'i replied to the thank-you message which his excellency received from the Saudi monarch.

Islamic Conference Approves Iranian Proposals

LD202032 Tehran IRNA in English 1527 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Sanaa, Dec. 20, IRNA — Sub-committees of the Organization of the Islamic Conference currently meeting here have approved Iranian proposals on the issue of Palestine and thenecessity of re-considering the relations of Islamic countries with the United States.

The committees will also discuss Iraqi use of chemical weapons, hijacking, corruption in Islamic countries, and efforts by the Zionist regime to leave isolation.

Iranian delegates actively participate in the committees, informed sources said.

Tehran Comments on War, ICO Delegates Remarks

GF210517 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Dec 84

[From "Behind the News" program]

[Text] Some of the foreign ministers participating in the ICO conference have been expressing their regret over the shedding of blood in the Ba'thist's aggressive war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Some have spoken on the current and future economic, social, and military repercussions of this war, questioned the reasons for its continuation, and called for a cease-fire. With all simplicity, they seek to ascertain the secret of why this war is continuing, as though 4 years have not passed since its initiation. During these years, the aims and factors have been pinpointed, the stands have become crystal clear, and the aggressor has been distinguished from the victim who has been defending his religion, principles, and great Islam.

The strange thing is that those who are crying out are among the conspirators who were cognizant of the aggression and participated in it, economically and politically, during its various stages. In light of this conspiracy, it is not at all surprising that such individuals did not refer to the reasons for the aggression and its political connotations. They avoided this subject because it would have placed the conspirators in the cage of the accused together with the Baghdad rulers.

Those who are crying out for an end to the bloodshed, which does not arouse any emotions in them and has been initiated by them, must first ask themselves how the Ba'thist aggression has been able to continue, what has been the fuel keeping its inferno alight, and which are the sides responsible for it. More than 4 years of aggression are enough to have revealed the truth and painted the complete and clear picture before the Muslims. The Baghdad regime began its aggression against the Islamic regime on 22 September 1980 as a side participating in a big conspiracy aimed against Islam and its blessed revolution in Iran.

The sides crying out for an end to the bloodshed of Muslims,whom they have been calling Magians, have been providing fuel for the aggression through oil dollars. They have been changing these dollars to bombs and missiles, which have been used against innocent Muslims in our border towns and villages, just because they believe in God.[sentence as heard] If these sides ended their support to Saddam's regime, it would fail, as all its military and economic requirements for its continuance would disappear. When the Islamic Republic says it will continue confronting aggression, it does not mean it will continue the war, as some people who know the real truth allege. Iran is simply

adhering to its principle of defending Islam and the revolution. If the Baghdad regime and its supporters do not comply with the logic of righteousness and justice and our reasonable conditions, we will continue our just fight until sedition is eliminated, as Imam Khomeyni averred in his speech on the anniversary of Prophet Muhammad's birthday, God's peace and prayers be upon him.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Revolution Committees

GF210708 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent, the commander of the Islamic revolution committees and the commanders of the central precincts of the Islamic revolution committee met the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, yesterday afternoon. In this meeting, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, while explaining the need for the existence of Islamic revolution committees after the victory of the Islamic revolution of 11 February and the service of the committees in defending this revolution, stressed the need for the preservation of organizations such as the Reconstruction Crusade, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, and the committees. He said: The overall perceptiveness and conscience of the revolution and the people rightly felt the need for the inception of revolution committees, and the committees have performed their duties in a just manner.

The speaker of the Islamic Majlis then referred to the efforts of world oppression to weaken the Islamic revolution by propagating corruption, and said: The enemies of Islam who have not succeeded in their coups d'etat, wars, and various embargos against the Islamic Republic are endeavoring to dismember the revolution on the pretext of the moral corruption left over from the previous era. In this regard, the officials concerned must prevent the spread of corruption and should not permit immoral issues to prevail in society.

Cultural Revolution High Council Convenes

LD201727 Tehran IRNA in English 1410 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 19, IRNA — The first sitting session of the High Council of Cultural Revolution appointed by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran,convened last night, attended by the heads of the country's three branches.

In this meeting President 'Ali Khamene'i was elected the head of the council, which is meeting to formulate short and long-term policies of cultural revolution.

Imam Khomeyni recently appointed eight people, among them highest ranking officials, members of the Cultural Revolution headquarters, retaining older members in their positions with the council. The new members appointed to the headquarters are President 'Ali Khamene'i, Chief Justice Ayatollah 'Abdol Karim Musavi-Ardabili, Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, and Ayatollah M.R. Mahdavi-Kani, secretary general of the combatant ulema society of Tehran.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,947

LD201511 Tehran IRNA in English 1459 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 20, IRNA — At least 30 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded by the superior fire-power of the Islamic combatants which also destroyed a considerable number of enemy positions and defensive lines in the western fronts over the 24 hours preceding Thursday, according to the 1947th Joint Staff Command communique released the same day.

Also in the said theatre, added the communique, two Iraqi trucks, five lookout posts and a communication mast were set ablaze and destroyed by Iran's Muslim forces.

In the Sumar region of Bakhtaran Province, a company of the enemy focres came under the Iranians' fire, but no accurate casualty figure was immediately available, said the Joint Staff communique.

Further up, in the northwestern fronts, enemy vehicles movements and logistic operations were halted in the Hajj 'Umran region of Iraq, while the activity of an Iraqi infantry company in a region opposite to the Panjwin area was suppressed by the Islamic forces' artillery fire during the same period.

The Joint Staff Command communique further said that all aerial activities of the Iraqi war planes over the northwestern theatre were immediately repelled and the intruding aircraft were driven off.

In the southern sector of the battlefronts, sporadic artillery and mortar fire exchanges continued between the two sides, being more intense in the Sharhani and Talaiyeh [IRNA spelling] areas. In these operations, all movements and engineering and patrol operations of the Iraqi forces were checked by the Iranian defenders who inflicted considerable casualties and damages upon the enemy.

An Iraqi patrol group attempting to penetrate the Islamic forces' positions in the Sharhani region, was soon routed by the Iranian combatants.

The Iraqi long-range artillery fire damaged four more houses in Abadan's residential quarters during Wednesday, concluded the communique.

62 Officers Executed in Saddam Assassination Plot

LD201658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Following the discovery of a plot to assassinate Saddam Husayn of Iraq, 62 officers of the Presidential Guards and the Army, including 12 airmen, were arrested and immediately executed.

Iraqi Regime Executes Muslim Opponents

LD201821 Tehran IRNA in English 1522 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Tehran, Dec 20, IRNA — The Iraqi Ba'thist regime has recently executed three Iraqi Muslim mujahidin, informed sources said Thursday. The three were imprisoned in the Iraqi city of Kirkuk for more than three years for their opposition against the Iraqi regime.

The jail authorities have recently informed the families of the mujahidin of their execution.

Meanwhile, following fleeing of the Egyptian mercenaries from Iraq and their refusal to fight in the Iraqi imposed war, the Iraqi regime in a bid to allure [as received] them has promised special rewards. They include discount in air fare from Baghdad to Cairo, a cash reward equal to five months of salary for those who have been in the warfronts for three continuous years and also a month of leave.

Iran Clandestine: Army Personnel Executed

GF201802 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The regime of Ruhollah Khomeyni has again committed another great crime by executing 168 military personnel at the fronts. According to a secret document coded 26345-10-111 and dated 23 September 1984 — issued by Department No 1 of the Joint Staff Ground Forces, the Gendarmerie Command, units attached to the Ground Forces, and the Islamic Republic Defense Ministry — on 9 and 10 September a total of 168 drafted personnel of the Armed Forces were executed for opposing the war. The document stressed that the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic was not involved in the trial and execution of the group, and received the report on the mass execution from the Chief Revolution Prosecutor.

The following is the text of the document, which bears the signature of Colonel Sayyad-Shirazi:

The Ground Forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran — secret.

In His exalted name. On the basis of a letter, reference No 63-32-45 dated 20 September, from the Chief Revolution Prosecutor's Office -- special Armed Forces court — 168 members of the Armed Forces whose names are attached, were tried for deserting the fronts, mutiny, and adverse propaganda among Armed Forces. They were declared corrupt on earth, wagers of war against God and his messenger, being enemies of the Lord of the ages and his true deputy His Holiness the Imam, Ayatollah Khomeyni, and being traitors to the martyr-nurturing and omnipotent nation and especially to the infidel-fighting warriors of Islam, according to wartime laws and regulations.

They were sentenced to death and the sentences were carried out on 8, 9, and 10 December 1984 at the fronts, thus dispensing justice for their ugly actions.

The units attached to the Ground Forces and other relevant organizations are hereby informed of the proceedings according to the current procedures for information and possible action. Since the executed were arrested by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, and the Ground Forces was not aware of the history of the events, the respected commanders should note that if any of the executed are among their units, a summary of their records should be sent immediately to the forces' headquarters and Department No 1 after (?checking the statistics). If they are part of such units, followup action is appropriate.

[Signed] Ground Forces Commander, Colonel Sayyad-Shirazi.

Clandestine Radio on Arrest of Diplomat in Italy

GF210840 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Excerpts] A Khomeyni charge d'affaires in Italy has been arrested on charges of drug smuggling and will soon be handed over to the Mullah's republic regime. The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent in Rome rpeorts that Fereydun Sedqi, the charge d'affaires of the Khomeyni regime's consulate in Milan, was arrested this week on charges of participating in drug market transactions in Italy and collaboration with a Mafia group.

This individual, who has a record of drug smuggling operations in the archives of the Italian police, has been under surveillance for quite some time. He was arrested while negotiating a huge deal on narcotics smuggling between Tehran and Rome. This so-called charge d'affaires is soon to be extradited from Italy for abusing his diplomatic immunity and will be handed over to Khomeyni's Islamic Republic.

Clandestine Radio: 'Terrorists' Arrested in Iraq

GF210912 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Terrorists of the Khomeyni regime who detonated a bomb last week in the center of Baghdad which killed two persons, have been arrested.

The Interior Ministry of Iraq issued a communique in Baghdad last night claiming that these terrorists, who confessed to planting a bomb on Wednesday 12 December in Baghdad, revealed that instructions, cash, and incendiary material had been provided by the Islamic Regime of Khomeyni. The same terrorists added that incendiary material had been conveyed to them from Tehran through the Syrian regime. It may be recalled that two persons were killed and five badly wounded in the incident.